

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES J. HIRST has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, July 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED on the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LUNGO YOKO CHAN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

To Let.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE No. 113, Queen's Road East (Spring Gardens). Water laid on.

Apply to
D. NOWROOZE,
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

To Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace.
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.
THE BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFLAIX & Co.
Hongkong, July 12, 1878.

To Let.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue House, situated on Fraya East.

HOUSE No. 2, Fraya East. The basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Fraya East. The whole House for in Flats, with possession on the 1st of August.

To Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two or three Rooms to suit convenience, with immediate possession. Fine spacious Verandah looking on to Harbour.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

To Let.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

To Let.

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Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

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Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

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Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

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HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this Date it will be sold to defray expenses.

A. R. 1/2, 2 Cases MUSKETS, Ex "Oxfordshire," from London, 3rd March, 1876.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. PEIHO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 22nd instant, at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 22, 1878.

Brills.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ANADYR*, Commandant MORAET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 2nd August, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 22, 1878.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 6th August, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 6th August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same to be required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 17, 1878.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal two pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN FITZEL, Ph.D., Tubingen.

Price: Five DOLLARS or Two DOLLARS and a HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 1/6 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
FANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YAN, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Fraya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....TL 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....TL 754,000.

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | O. LUGAS, Esq.
C. KREBS, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINE, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., London Bankers.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A FIFTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO AND ONE-HALF POUNDS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on 6th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 15th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th July, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, July 1, 1878.

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till July 31st next, for the Supply of 5000 Gall

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery,
to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the
Public that they have removed to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE
CIRCUS, where they may be seen samples of
every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments,
Messrs, Hotels, Confectioners, Ship's Cabins,
do; also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,
Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gages,
Vials, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOTHS,
LAMPS, and all MEBS and HOTEL
requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or
London receipts and addressed to the Office,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
the most efficacious in curing all the dangerous maladies of
the human system, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most efficacious remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and skin diseases. In fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure ails, deep and superficial ailments.
These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.
They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 519, Oxford Street, London.
Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.
20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF
LEATHER KNIVES, BOARDS, RUBBERS CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT LEAVES A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D. EACH; and TINS,
6D., 1S., 2S. AND 4S. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE,
PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

18 SOLID BRICKS—10D. & 4D. EACH, and 15. BOXES.

OAKLEY'S

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT KNIFE CLEANING
MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF LEATHER
KNIVES, BOARDS, RUBBERS CONSTANTLY CLEANED
WITH IT LEAVES A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO
NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D. EACH; and TINS,
6D., 1S., 2S. AND 4S. EACH.

RESIDENTS BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, E.C.4.

20ap78 1w 1f

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. In the case of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. —See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. —See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

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PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS, YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE

—and SARACANTHUS; OLD BROWN

WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-

DER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,

printed in seven colours.

20may78 2

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 23 MAPS and PLANS

by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and

CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.

DENNIS, P.E.D.

LONDON: N. TAVENOR & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important cities and monu-
ments, notes on the climate and general
topography, fauna, flora, geology and
meteorology of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with historical notices
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these particu-
lars are added summaries and statistics of
the Trade of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting Customs, Currency, and Ex-
changes; Lines of Steam Communication,
Distances, and rates of Passage Money,
Lands, and recommendations to travellers;
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and mode
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT, the
PROGRESS of important UNDERTAKINGS, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
DISASTERS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, BRAVES,
FLOODS and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADVENTURES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 400 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
mode of reference to the reader.

20ap78 1w 1f

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
N.R. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

30mar78 1w 52t 30mar79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

30mar78 1w 52t 30mar79

BEAR'S
SMOKING MIXTURE

& BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.

CAUTION.—The public should be aware and see that
it is never sold except in packets and contains of
various sizes, bearing a
fac-simile of the Proprietor's
signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. York River Tobacco. Latakia Tobacco.
Birdseye Carolina Rose. Oronoko
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THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuation of Notes & Queries on
China and Japan, has induced the publish-
ers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
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demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
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in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cus-
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
desired is incorporated with each number.
Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour
are made to present a résumé in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish a
number of the contents of

Portfolio.

THE CHILD OF CARE.

(TRANSLATED FROM HEBREW.)
Care set by a murmuring streamlet,
And as her dark thoughts did stray,
Her fingers, following her musings,
Fashioned an image of clay.

"What hast thou there, Goddess so thought-
ful?"
Asked Zeus, as he passed that way.
"Only a little clay image,
Breathe life in it, Father, I pray."

"Well, then, let it live—it liveth;
Now mine shall this creature be."
"Ah no!" cried Care, beseeching,
"Great Father, pray leave it me."

"From the clay did my fingers form it."
"But I put life in the clay."
And as they disputed possession,
Goddess Earth chanced to pass that way.

"The mine," cried Earth, "from my bosom
Was fashioned this image so fair."
"Luckily," said Zeus, "here's Saturn,
Let him be the arbiter."

"A part to each of you," Saturn
Decided, "So High Fate saith:
Thou, Zeus, who the life has given,
Shall claim the spirit in death."

"Thine, Earth, the remains are only,
For more thou canst not claim;
And thine, O Care, the mother,
Be the being while burns life's flame."

"So long as he breathes, full surely,
Thy child thou wilt never leave;
And, like mine, his days of labour
Shall cease but with the grave."

And Fate's decrees are accomplished,
That image—man, made from the soil,
In life belongs to Sorrow,
In death to the Earth and God.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light,
Fold the white vestures, snow on snow
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hoary limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round,
To make the agonizing sunlight dim,
That drinks the greenness from the ground,
And drop their dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, rippling in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

To her the morning choir shall sing,
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel-voice of spring,
That trills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with the earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial-track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crows, sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rood of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize,
In leaves and blossoms to the skies,
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kinder blood,
Should ask, What maiden lies below?
Say only this: A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

A FEW FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

NOT FOUND IN THE BIBLE, SHAKESPEARE, POPE,
OR HUDIBRAS.

Music hath charms to soothe a savage's
breast.—*Congreve's Mourning Bride.*
"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless
thousands mourn."—*Burns.*

Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.—*Burns' O' Shanley.*
"The sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest
bark 'bay' deep-mouthed echoes as we
draw near home.—*Byron's Don Juan.*

Between two worlds, life hovers like a
star upon the horizon's verge.—*Id.*
"The distance enchantment to the view."
—*Campbell's Pleasures of Hope.*

Procrastination is the thief of time.—*Young's Night Thoughts.*
A gilded halo hovering round decay.—*Byron's Chatter.*

The thunder, conscious of the new com-
mand, rumbles of our fallen house.—*Keats' Hyperion.*

They also serve who only stand and wait.—*Milton.*
The stern joy which warriors feel in
foemen worthy of their steel.—*Scott's Lady of the Lake.*

A little round, fat, oily man of God.—*Thomson's Castle of Indolence.*
His pity gave us charity began.—*Goldsmith's Deserted Village.*

Even his failings leaned to virtue's side.—*Id.*
To party gave up what was meant for
marking.—*Goldsmith's Retaliation.*

To point a moral or adorn a tale.—*Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes.*
A little bunch of needless bishops, here
and there a chancellor in embryo.—*Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*

Made sunshine in a shady place.—*Spencer's Poet's Quene.*
Airy tongues that syllable men's names.
—*Milton's Mask of Comus.*

As idle as a painted ship upon a painted
ocean.—*Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.*
Love, the faith whose martyrs are the
broken heart.—*Childe Harold.*

God tempests the wind to the chorn lamb;—*Stern's Sentimental Journey.*
A thing of beauty is a joy forever.—*Keats' Endymion.*

A flower of meekness on a stem of grace.—*Montgomery's World before the Flood.*
"The not a mortal to command success;
we'll do more deserve it.—*Addison's Cato.*

Like Dead Sea fruit, that tempts the eye
but turns to ashes on the lips.—*Moore's Lalla Rookh.*
Just prophet, let the damned one dwell full
in the sight of Paradise, beholding heaven
and fearing hell.—*Id.*

Coming events cast their shadows before.
—*Emphatic.*
All went merry as a marriage bell.—*Byron's On the Eve.*

When youth and pleasure meet to chase
the gleaming hours with flying feet.—*Id.*

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

(By Waters.)

THE PARTNER.

I had virtually, though not formally left
the force, when a young man of gentlemanly
but somewhat dissipated aspect, and
looking very pale and agitated, called upon
me with a note from one of the Commis-
sioners, enjoining me to assist the bearer,
Mr Edmund Webster, to the utmost of my
ability, if, upon examination, I saw reason
to place reliance upon his statement relative
to the painful and extraordinary circum-
stances in which he was involved.

"Mr Edmund Webster," I exclaimed,
after glancing at the note. "You are the
person, then, accused of robbing Mr
Hutton, the corn-merchant" (the reader will
of course understand that I make use of
fictitious names), "and whom that gentle-
man refuses to prosecute?"

"The same, Mr Waters. But although
the disgraceful charge, so far as regards
legal pursuit, appears to be withdrawn, or
rather is not pressed, my family and I
cannot but be the less alarmed and ruined
thereby, unless my perfect innocence can
be made manifest before the world. It is
with that view we have been advised to
seek your assistance; and my father desires
me to say that he will hesitate at no ex-
pense necessary for the thorough prosecu-
tion of the inquiry."

"Very well, Mr Webster. The intima-
tion of the Commissioner is, however,
of itself all-potent with me, although I hoped
to be concerned in no more such investiga-
tions. Have the goodness, therefore, to sit
down and favour me minutely and distinctly
with your version of the affair, omitting, if
you please, no circumstance, however
apparently trivial, in connection with it. I
may tell you, I added, opening the note-
book from which I am now transcribing,
and placing it before me in readiness to
begin: "I may tell you, by way of some
slight encouragement, that the defence you
volunteered at the police-office was, in my
opinion, too improbable to be an invention;
and I, as you know, have had large experi-
ence in such matters. That also, I suspect,
is Mr Hutton's opinion; and hence not only
his refusal to prosecute, but the expense
and trouble he has been at, to my know-
ledge, in preventing either his own or your
name from appearing in the papers. Now,
sit, if you please."

"I shall relate every circumstance, Mr
Waters, as clearly and truthfully as possi-
ble, for my own sake, in order that you
may not be working in the dark; and first,
I must beg your attention to one or two
family matters, essential to a thorough
appreciation of the position in which I am
placed."

"Go on, sir; it is my duty to hear all
you have to say."

"My father," proceeded Mr Edmund
Webster, "who, as you are aware, resides
in the Regent's Park, retired about five
years ago from the business in Mark Lane,
which has since been carried on by the
former junior partner, Mr Hutton. Till
within the last six months, I believed my-
self destined for the army, the purchase-
money of a cornet having been lodged at
the Horse Guards a few days after I came
of age. Suddenly, however, my father
changed his mind, insisted that I should
become a partner of Hutton's in the corn-
trade, and forthwith withdrew the money
lodged for the commission. I am not even
yet cognizant of all his motives for this
sudden caprice; but those he alleged were,
first, my spendthrift, idle habits—an im-
putation for which, I confess, there was too
much foundation; though, as to whether
the discipline of the counting-house would,
as he believed, effect a beneficial change,
there might be two opinions. Another, and
I have no doubt much more powerfully in-
ducing motive with him, was, that I had
formed an attachment for Miss Ellen
Brampton, the second daughter of Captain
Brampton, of the East India Company's
service, residing at Hampstead upon his
half-pay. My father strongly disapproved
of the proposed alliance: like most of the
successful City men I have known or heard
of, he more heartily despises poverty with
a laced coat on his back than rags; and he
knew no more effectual plan could be hit
upon for frustrating my wishes than by
transforming my expected cornet into a
partnership in the corn-trade, my imagin-
ary sword into an actual goose-quill; Cap-
tain Brampton, who is distinctly related to
an early being even prouder than he is poor,
and a man that would rather see his
daughter in her coffin than married to a
trader. "It was condemnation enough,"
Ellen Brampton encourage the addresses
of the son of a City parvenu, but it was
utterly preposterous to suppose she could
wed an actual corn-chandler."

"Corn-chandler!"

"That was Captain Brampton's pleasant
phrase, when I informed him of my father's
sudden change of purpose. The proposed
partnership was as distasteful to myself as
to Captain Brampton; but my father proved
inexorable—fiercely so, I may say—to my
entreaties and those of my sisters; and I
was placed in the dilemma, either of imme-
diate banishment from home and probable
forfeiture of my inheritance, or the loss of
Ellen Brampton, to whom, with all my
folies, I was and am devotedly attached.
After much anxious cogitation, I hit upon
a scheme, requiring for a time the exercise
of a considerable amount of deceit and dis-
simulation, which would, I flattered my-
self, ultimately reconcile interest with in-
clination; give me Ellen, and not lose my
father."

"To which deceit and dissimulation, you
are doubtless indebted for your present
unfortunate position?"

"You have rightly anticipated. But to
proceed. Mr Hutton himself, I must tell
you, was strongly averse to receiving me as
a partner, though for some reason or
other he durst not openly oppose the pro-
ject; his son, John Hutton, also bitterly
objected to it."

"His son, John Hutton? I know the
character of Hutton tenor pretty well;
pray what is that of his son?"

"Well, like myself, he is rather fast; per-
haps not the less a good sort of young
fellow enough. He sailed the week before
last for Rio de Janeiro."

"Before you were apprehended?"

"On the morning of the same day. Let
me see, where was I? Oh—Mr Hutton's
aversion to the partnership, the knowledge
of which suggested my plan of operati-
on, I induced him to represent to my father
that I should pass at least two or three months
in the counting-house before the matters
were irreversibly concluded; for, Mr
Hutton's sake, in order that he might be
satisfied if there was any possibility of
winning me into habits of method and appli-
cation; and I hypocritically expressed his
argument—yes, yes I am perfectly satis-
fied."

by promising ultimate dutiful submission
to my father's wishes, provided the final
decision were thus reached. The main
object I thought to obtain by this appar-
ent compliance was the effectual loosening
before many weeks had passed, of the old
gentleman's purse-strings; which, had I
late been overtly drawn, I had several
pressing debts of honour as they are called—
debts of dishonour would according to my
experience, be the apter phrase—which it
was absolutely necessary to discharge; and
the success, moreover, of my matrimonial
project entirely depended upon my ability
to secure a very considerable sum of money."

"Your matrimonial project?"

"Yes: it was at last arranged, not with-
out much reluctance on the part of Ellen,
but I have good reason for believing with
the covert approbation of Captain Brampton
that we should effect a stolen marriage, im-
mediately set off for the continent, and
remain there till the parental storm, which
on my father's part would I knew be tre-
mendous, had blown over. I did not feel
much disposed as to the final result. It
was an only son; my sister would be inde-
fatigably interested; and we all, conse-
quently were pretty confident that a gene-
ral reconciliation, such as usually accompa-
nies the ringing down of the green curtain
at the wind-up of a stage-comedy, would
after no great interval of time, take place.
Money, however, was indispensable—
money for the wedding expenses, the flight
to France, and living there for a consider-
able time perhaps; and no likelier mode of
obtaining it occurred to me than that of
cajoling my father into good-humour by
affecting to acquiesce in his wishes. And
here I may remark in passing, that had I
been capable of the infamous deed I am
accused of, abundant opportunities of
plundering Mr Hutton presented themselves
from the first hour I entered his counting-
house. Over and over again has he left
me alone in his private room with the keys
in the lock of his iron safe, where large
sums were frequently deposited, not in
bank-notes only, but untraceable gold."

"That looks like a singular want of
caution in so precise and wary a man as
Mr Hutton," I remarked, half under my
breath.

"Nothing of the sort," rejoined Mr
Edmund Webster with some heat, and his
pallid face brightly flushing. "It only
shows that, with all my faults and follies,
it was impossible for any one that knew me
to imagine I could be capable of perpetrat-
ing a felony."

"I beg your pardon, Mr Webster; I
meant nothing offensive to you; the remark
was merely the partly involuntary expres-
sion of a thought which suddenly glanced
across my mind."

"I have little more of preliminary
detail to relate," he went on to say. "Con-
trary to our hope and expectation, my father
became not a whit more liberal with his
purse than before—the reverse rather; and
I soon found that he intended to keep the
screw on till the accomplishment of the
baited partnership placed an insuperable bar
between me and Ellen Brampton. I used
to converse frequently upon these matters
with Mr Hutton as unreservedly as I do
now with you; and I must say that, al-
though extremely anxious to avoid any
appearance of opposition to my father, he
always expressed the warmest sympathy
with my aims, and wishes; so much so,
in fact, that I at last ventured to ask him
for the loan of about five hundred pounds,
that being the least sum which would enable
me to pay off the most pressing of the
claims by which I was harassed and carry
out my wedding project. That favour,
however, he flatly refused, under the plea
that his having done so would sooner or
later come to my father's knowledge."

"And did Mr Hutton, after that refusal,
continue to afford you opportunities of
helping yourself, had you been so minded?"

"Yes; unquestionably he did; but what
of that? sharply replied the young man,
his pale face again suffused with an angry
flush.

"Nothing, sir; nothing. Go on: I am
all attention."

"Well, I made application to several
money-lenders with the like ill success, till
Monday fortnight, when I was accosted
at Mr Hutton's place of business in the
Corn-market, where I happened to be for a
few minutes alone, by a respectable-looking
middle-aged man, who asked me if I was
the Mr Edmund Webster who had left a
note at Mr Curtis's of Bishopsgate Street,
on the previous Saturday, requesting the
loan of five hundred pounds upon my own
acceptance at six months' date. I eagerly
replied in the affirmative; upon which Mr
Brown, as the man called himself, asked if
I had the promissory-note for five hundred
and fifty pounds, as I had proposed, ready
drawn; as it so, he would give me the cash
at once. I assured him I had not, but the
acceptance immediately. He hesitated for a
moment, and then said: "I am in a hurry
this morning, but I will wait for you in the
coffee-room of the Bay-tree Tavern. I have
the kindness to be as quick as you can, and
draw the note in favour of Mr Brown."

"He had not been gone above three or four
minutes, when the clerk came in. I instantly
hurried to a stationer's, wrote the note in
his shop, and speeded on with it to the Bay-
tree Tavern. The coffee-room was full,
except the box where sat Mr Brown, who,
after glancing at the acceptance, and putting
it quickly up, placed a roll of notes in my
hand. "Do not display your money," he
said, "before all these people. You can
count the notes under the table." I did so;
they were quite correct—ten fifties; and I
forthwith ordered a bottle of wine. Mr
Brown, however, alleging business as an
excuse, did not wait till it was brought—
bade me good-day, disappeared, taking in
his hurry, my hat instead of his own."

"I was, you will readily believe, exceed-
ingly jubilant at this lucky turn of affairs;
and strange as it must appear to you, and
does now to myself, it did not strike me
at the time as at all extraordinary or unbal-
anced like that I should have five hundred
pounds suddenly placed in my hands by a
man to whom I was personally unknown,
and who could not, therefore, be certain
that I was the Edmund Webster he profes-
sed to be in search of. What with the effect
of the wine I drank and natural stimulation,
I was, I well remember, in a state of great
excitement when I left the tavern, and
hardly seemed to feel my feet as I hurried
away to Mark Lane, to inform Mr Hutton
of my good-luck; and bid his counting-
house and the corn-trade a final farewell.
He was not at home, and I went in and
seated myself in his private room to await
his return. I have no doubt that, as the
clerk has since deposed, I did look flustered,
satisfied, and in a quite true sense, that

after vainly waiting for upwards of an
hour, I suddenly left the place, and as it
happened, unnoticed by anybody. "Imme-
diately upon leaving Mark Lane, I hastened
to Hampstead, saw Miss Brampton; and as
everything, with the exception of the money,
had been for some time in readiness, it was
soon decided that we should take wing at
dawn, and thence pass over to France. I
next took myself to Regent's Park, where
I dined, and confided everything to my
sisters except as to how I had obtained the
necessary funds. At about eight in the
evening, I took a cab as far as the
Haymarket for the purpose of hitting a
post-chaise and four and of paying a few
debts of honour in that neighbourhood. It
was personally unknown to the postmaster;
it was therefore necessary to prepay the
chaise as far as St. Albans, and I presented
him with one of the fifty-pound notes for
that purpose. He did not appear surprised
at the largeness of the sum, but requested
me to place my name and address on the
back of the note before he changed it. In
my absurd anxiety to prevent the possibi-
lity of our flight being traced, I endorsed,
as you note, as "Charles Hart, Great Wimpole
Street," and the man left the yard."

"He was gone a considerable time, and I
was getting exceedingly impatient, when, to
my surprise and consternation, he re-
entered the yard accompanied by a police-
officer. "You are the gentleman from whom
Mr Evans received this fifty-pound note a
few minutes ago—are you not?"

"Yes, to be sure," I answered, stammering
and colouring; why I scarcely know. "Then
step this way, if you please," said the man.
"That note, with nine others of the same
value, is advertised in the evening papers
as having been stolen from a gentleman's
counting-house in Mark Lane." I thought
I should have fainted; and when a
paragraph in the *Globe* was pointed out to
me, offering a reward, on the part of Mr
Hutton, for the apprehension of the person
or persons who had that day stolen ten
fifty-pound Bank-of-England notes—the
dates and numbers of which were given
—from his office, I was so completely
stunned, that but for the police-officer I
should have dropped upon the floor. "I
perhaps may be cleared up," said the
officer, "so far as you, Mr Hart, are con-
cerned; and I will, if you like, go with you
at once to your address in Great Wimpole
Street. It was of course necessary to
acknowledge that my name was not Mr Hart,
and that I had given a false address. But
was enough. I was at once arrested and
taken off to the station-house, searched,
and the other nine notes being found upon
me, no doubt was entertained of my guilt.
I obstinately declined giving my real name—
very foolishly so, as I now perceive, since
Mr Hutton's clerk, the moment he saw me
the next day at the police-court, disclosed
it as a matter of course. The result you
know. Mr Hutton, when he heard what
was that had been taken into custody, kept
absolutely out of the way; and after several
remands, I was set at liberty, the magistrate
remarking, that he knew of no case which
shewed in a more striking light the need
of a public prosecutor in this country. My
account of the way in which I became
possessed of the notes was, as you know,
sounded, and quite naturally; Mr Curtis of
Bishopsgate Street having denied all know-
ledge of Brown, or that he had com-
missioned any one to present me with five
hundred pounds in exchange for my accep-
tance. Thus stigmatized and disgraced,
I returned home to find my father struck
down, in what was at first thought would
prove mortal illness, by the blow—Captain
Brampton's door shut against me—and the
settled marriage of my eldest sister, Jane,
with an amiable young man, presumptively
backed off by his relatives on account of the
assumed criminality of her brother."

"This indeed is a sad mysterious business,
Mr Webster; I remarked, when the young
man had ceased speaking; "but pray tell
me, did either Mr Hutton or his son know
of your application to Mr Curtis?"

"I cannot say that either of them did;
though it is more than probable that I
mentioned it to both of them."

"Well, Mr Webster, I have confidence in
your veracity; but it is essential that I
should see your father before engaging in
this business."

"He is anxious you should do so, and as
early as possible."

"It was then arranged that I should call
on Webster senior at three o'clock the same
afternoon, and announce myself to the
servants as Mr Thompson. I was punctual
to the time appointed, and was forthwith
admitted by one of the daughters into her
father's presence. He was not yet suffi-
ciently recovered to leave his bed; and I had
hardly exchanged half-a-dozen sentences
with him, when the same young lady by
whom I had been introduced, hastily
returned to assist me below, and
requested an immediate interview. Mr
Webster bade his daughter tell Mr Hutton
he was engaged, and could not be inter-
rupted; and she was turning away to do so,
when I said hastily: "Excuse me, Mr
Webster, but I should exceedingly like to
hear with my own ears what Mr Hutton has
to say, unobscured by him."

"You may do so, with all my heart," he
replied; "but how shall we manage to
conceal you?"

"Easily enough under the bed," and
sitting the action to the word, I was in a
moment out of sight. Miss Webster was
then told to ask Mr Hutton to walk up,
and in a few minutes that worthy gentle-
man entered the room. After a few hy-
poritical condolences upon the invalid's
state of health, Mr Hutton came to the
point at once, and with a vengeance.

"I am come, Mr Webster," he began in a
determined tone, "to say that I will endure
this shilly-shallying no longer. Either you
give up the bonds you hold of mine for
borrowed money—"

"Eleven thousand pounds and upwards,"
groaned the sick man.

"About that sum, I am aware, including
interest in discharge of which load of
debt I was, you know, to have given a
third share of my business to your admi-
rable son. Well, agree at once to cancel
these bonds, else I forthwith prosecute your
son, who will as certainly be convicted and
transported for life."

"I tell you, again," retorted the excited
invalid, "that I will not purchase mere
forbearance to prosecute at the cost of a
single shilling. The accusation would al-
ways be hanging over his head, and we
should remain for ever disgraced, as we are
now, in the eyes of the world."

"I have turned that over in my mind,"
replied Hutton, "and I think I can meet
your wishes. Undertake to cancel the debt
I owe you, and I will walk publicly to-mor-
row into the magistrate with a letter in
my hand purporting to be from my son,
and stating that it was he who took the

notes from my desk, and employed a man
of the name of Brown to exchange them for
your son's acceptance, he being anxious
that Mr Edmund Webster should not be-
come his father's partner; a purpose that
would necessarily be frustrated if he, Ed-
mund Webster, was enabled to marry and
leave this country."

"There was no answer to this audacious
proposal for a minute or two, and then Mr
Webster said slowly: "That my son is
innocent, I am thoroughly convinced—
innocent!" exclaimed Mr Hutton with
savage derision. "Have you taken leave of
your senses?"

"Still," continued the invalid, unmindful
of the interruption, "it might be impossible
to prove him so; and your proposition has
a certain plausibility about it. I must,
however, have time to consider of it."

"Certainly; let us say till this day week.
You cannot choose but comply for if you
do not, as certainly as I stand here a living
man, your son shall, immediately after the
expiration of that time, be on the high-
road to the hulk." Having said this, Mr
Hutton went away, and I emerged from
my very indignant lurking-place.

"I begin to see a little clearer through
this black affair," I said in reply to the old
gentleman's questioning look; "and I trust
you may yet be able to turn the tables upon
the very confident gentleman who has just
left us—Now, if you please," I added,
addressing Mr Webster, who had again
returned, "I shall be glad of a few moments'
conversation with your brother."

"The way down-stairs, and I found Mr
Edmund Webster in the dining-room.
"Have the kindness," I said, "to let me see
the hat Mr Brown left behind at the tavern
in exchange for yours." The young man
seemed surprised at the apparent oddness
of the request, but immediately complied
with it. "And pray, what maker or seller's
name was pasted inside the crown of your
hat, Mr Webster?"

"Lewis, of Bond Street," he replied: "I
always purchase my hats there."

"Very good. And now as to Mr Brown's
personal appearance. What is he at all
like?"

"A stoutish middle-aged man, with very
light hair, prominent nose, and a pale face,
considerably pock-marked."

"That will do for the present, Mr
Webster; and let me beg that till you see
me again, not a soul receives a hint that we
are moving in this business."

"I then left the house. The hat had
furnished an important piece of informa-
tion—the printed label inside being
"Perkins, Guildford, Surrey; and at the
Rose and Crown Inn, Guildford, Surrey, I
alighted the very next day at about two
o'clock, in the strong hope of meeting in
its steep streets or adjacent lanes with a
stoutish gentleman, distinguished by very
light hair, a long nose, and a white pock-
marked face. The chance was at all events,
worth a trial; and I very diligently set to
work to realise it, by walking about from
dawn till dark, peering at every head I
passed, and spending the evenings in the
most frequented parlours of the town.

"Many a bootless chase I was led by a
distant glimpse of light or red hair; and one
fellow with a sandy poll, and a pair of the
longest legs I ever saw, kept me almost at
a run for two mortal hours one sultry hot
morning, on the road to Chertsey, before I
headed him, and confronted a pair of fat
cheeks, as round and red as an apple be-
tween which lay, soverely visible, a short
snub-nose. Patience and perseverance at
length, however, met with their reward.
I recognised my man as he was chapsing
a joint of meat in the market-place. He
answered precisely to the description given
me, and wore, moreover, a fashionable hat,
strongly suggestive of Bond Street. After
a while he parted from his wife, and made
towards a public-house, into the parlour of
which I entered close after him. I had
now leisure to observe him more closely.
He appeared to be a respectable sort of
man; but a care-worn expression flitted at
times over his face, which, to me, an adept
in such signs, indicated with sufficient
plainness much anxiety of mind, arising,
probably, from pecuniary embarrassment; not
I judged from a burdened conscience.
I presently obtained further and decisive
proof, though that was scarcely needed,
that Mr Skinner, as the waiter called him,
was my Mr Brown: in rising to leave the
room, I took his hat, which he had hung
up, in apparent mistake for my own, and
in the half-minute that elapsed before I re-
placed it, saw plainly enough, "Lewis, Bond
Street, London," on the inside label. The
only question now was, how to best avail
myself of the lucky turning up of Mr
Brown; and whilst I was meditating several
modes of action, the night of a board, upon
which was painted, "This Ground to be let
in Building Leases; Apply to Mr Skinner,
Builder," at once decided me. I called upon
Mr Skinner, who lived about half a mile
out of Guildford, the next morning, in-
quired as to the conditions of the said
lease, walked with him over the ground in
question, calculated together how much a
handsome country-house would cost, and
finally adjourned to the Rose and Crown
to discuss the matter further over a bottle
of wine. Skinner was as free a soul I found
as ever; and he betrayed into indiscreet-
ness, and I soon heard that he had lately been
to London, and had a rich brother-in-law
there of the name of Hutton, with other
less interesting particulars. This charming
confidence he seemed to think required a
return in kind, and after he had essayed
half-a-dozen indirect questions, I came
frankly out with: "There's no occasion to
beat about the bush, Mr Skinner; you wish
to know who I am, and especially if I am
able to pay for the fine house we have
been talking of. Well, then, I am a
money-dealer; I lend cash sometimes on
security."

"A pawnbroker?" queried Mr Skinner
doubtfully.

"Not exactly that; I oftener take per-
sons in pledge than goods. What I mean
by money-dealer is a man who discounts
the signatures of fast men with good ex-
pectations, who don't

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 12 cents per oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—
Letters, 10 cents per oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi	Via Hongkong, or Shanghai, Brindisi
Letters, —	22	26
Registration, —	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

Aspinwall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), Mexico (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), Salvador (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.).—

Letters, —	16	34	38
Registration, —	None	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.—

Letters, —	30	46	50
Newspapers, —	6	6	8
Books & Patterns, —	14	10	12
Registration, —	12	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.B.), Newfoundland.—

Letters, —	16	16	20
Registration, —	12	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	6	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua.—

Letters, —	34	38	38
Newspapers, —	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10	10
Registration, —	12	None	None

Australia, New Zealand, T. and N. Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, —	2	8	2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Yonk, of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, —

Between the above by Contract Mail, —	4	8	2
Between the above by Contract Mail, —	8	8	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 21 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

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the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.15 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the Mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered at Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.
Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia visit Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change, and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight, can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets, though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the article of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Adria	Brit.	781	July 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay	
Alvion	Brit.	1086	July 23	Meyer & Co.		
Argentine	Brit.	915	April 23	Turner & Co.		
Berliod	Brit.	990	July 24	Bibb, Livingston & Co.	Foochow	For Sale To-day
Bombay	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		Laid up
Campana	Brit.	95	Oct. 9	Kwok Acheong		
Cassandra	Ger.	937	July 15	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Charlton	Brit.	786	July 17	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	3rd prox.
Douglas	Brit.	804	July 27	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Fame	Brit.	117	July 27	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug Flying K'loon Dock
Fitzpatrick	Brit.	597	April 18	Geo. Chong Hong		
Hesperia	Ger.	1036	July 26	Siemens & Co.		
Klonchov	Brit.	701	July 22	Kwok Acheong		
Klobenham	Brit.	1035	July 1	Melchers & Co.		
Lorne	Brit.	884	July 24	Siemens & Co.		
Madagascar	Brit.	1079	June 30	Melchers & Co.		
Madras	Brit.	1709	July 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Mayenne	Brit.	862	July 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Norna	Brit.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong		
Oceanic	Brit.	8700	July 20	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F. C. 6th prox.	
Panama	Brit.	402	July 16	Romero & Co.	Manila	K'loon Dock
Pekin	Brit.	1014	July 22	K'wong Wing Shun	S'pore and Penang	
Quarta	Brit.	2098	July 22	Soy Shing	Shanghai	To-morrow
Rajanathianah	Brit.	731	July 22	Soy Shing	Salgon	31st, daylight
Sea Gull	Brit.	933	July 24	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Stentor	Amer.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Thales	Brit.	1304	July 25	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Yangtze	Brit.	878	July 4	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Zambesi	Brit.	782	June 28	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock To-day
Zambesi	Brit.	1641	July 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Hari	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	July 27	R. Evans
Meaneon	British	military hospital	2501	...	...	...	...
Ranger	U. S.	gun vessel	641	6	600	June 10	H. D. Manley
Victor Emanuel	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3097	20	...	...	Commodore Watson
At Ganton	Spanish	man-of-war	1200	...	...	July 22	Dn. Manuel de Ulla

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Vessel's Name.	Flag.
Anadyr	French	Pat-tah	Chinese	Forward Ho	British ship
Atalanta	French	Sekko Maru	Japanese	Glenalbyn	British barque
Chesloe	British	Sin Nangling	British	Glimps	British barque
*Chinkiang	British	Stad Amsterdam	Dutch	Hayden Brown	American barque
Chin-se	Chinese	Standard	for London, &c.	Hochong	British brig
Dragon	Chinese	Surat	British	Heronimus	British brig
*Fuyow	Chinese	Tai-yue-fung	Chinese	J. B. Worcester	for New York
Gordon Castle	for New York	Tenue	American	Kepler	German barque
Hao-kan	Chinese	W. C. de Vries	British	Meridian	Slamene barque
Hakon Adelstein	Norwegian	Wenchow	British	Mount Lebanon	British schooner
Hector	for London, &c.	Yangtze	Chinese	Nourmahal	British barque
Hwa-yuen	Chinese	*Zambesi	Chinese	Paul Jones	American ship
Kiang-kwan	Chinese			Serapis	British ship
Kiang-pian	Chinese			Sumatra	British ship
Kiang-teen	Chinese			Taiting	British ship
Kiang-wai	Chinese			Thammye	British ship
Kiang-yung	Chinese			Titanis	British ship
Lily	Chinese			Wyle	British ship
Malabar	for London, &c.				
Meti	Chinese				
Peakong	Chinese				

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 27, 1878.

At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Section.	Butcher Meat.	Chinese Names.	Prices.
	Bacon, English, lb.	來路烟猪肉	450 400
	" Amer. Sugar cured, "	花旗烟猪肉	320 300
	" Foochow, "	福州烟猪肉	200 180
	Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	尾龍扒	180 160
	" Roast, "	燒牛肉	160 140
	" Soup, "	湯肉	110 100
	" Steak, "	牛肉	160 140
	Bullocks' Brains, per set	牛腦	50 40
	" Tongue, fresh, each	牛脚	330 300
	" " corned, "	鹹牛脚	330 310
	" Head, "	牛頭	550 500
	" Heart, "	牛心	160 140
	" Hump, Salt, catty	牛肩	160 140
	" Feet, " each	牛脚	50 40
	" Kidneys, "	牛腰	90 70
	" Tail, "	牛尾	110 100
	" Liver, " catty	牛肝	100 90
	" Tripe (undressed), catty	牛肚	60 50
	Calves' Head and Feet, set	牛仔頭脚	600 500
	Hams, American, lb.	花旗火腿	350 300
	" Chinese, "	金華火腿	200 180
	" English, "	來路火腿	400 350
	Mutton Chop, "	羊腩	180 160
	" Leg, "	羊腿	180 160
	" Shoulder, "	羊手	140 130
	Pigs' Chittlings, catty	豬臟	60 50
	" Feet, "	豬脚	100 90
	" Fry, "	豬雜	110 100
	" Head, "	豬頭	80 70
	" Heart, " each	豬心	50 40
	" Kidneys, "	豬腰	70 60
	" Liver, " lb.	豬肝	110 100
	Pork Chop, catty	豬腩	160 150
	" Corned, "	鹹豬肉	160 150
	" Leg, "	豬腿	160 150
	" Fat or Lard, "	豬油	120 110
	Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	羊頭脚	400 350
	" Heart, " each	羊心	50 40
	" Kidneys, "	羊腰	80 70
	" Liver, "	羊肝	140 130
	Sucking Pigs, "	豬仔	\$2 \$1.30
	Sweet Bread, catty	牛核	140 130
	Veal, "	牛仔肉	160 140

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